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to the functions of the organ borne on it. A suggestive case in the algæ occurs in *Vaucheria geminata* and *V. terrestris*, where an unspecialized branch, or gametophore, bears both antheridia and oogonia. It is possible that the original type of gametophore was hermaphrodite. In *Vaucheria terrestris* there are occasional branches which bear but one organ, showing that a unisexual gametophore might be developed from the hermaphroditic.—ANNE B. TOWNSEND, *Cornell University*.

SOME PLANTS RECENTLY INTRODUCED INTO FLORIDA.

TWO YEARS since^a I called attention to some South American species found by Mr. A. H. Curtiss in ballast or about streets in various parts of Florida. A package of specimens recently sent for study by Mr. Curtiss contains several South American and southwestern species apparently not before reported from Florida, most of them unrecorded from the North American continent. The plants from Pensacola were collected, in the words of Mr. Curtiss, "from lands lying inside the wharves, such as presumably consist more or less of ballast earth." This fact suggests that *Jussiaea suffruticosa*, and *Hydrocotyle bonariensis*, formerly reported from Pensacola, are perhaps introductions to be classed with *Alternanthera pungens*, *Solanum elæagnifolium*, and *Anthemis mixta* (recorded in the article referred to), and that they have reached the Florida coast through the same channel as the following species:

IPOMŒA PALMATA Forsk. Fl. Ægypt. Arab. 43.—This Egyptian plant has been recently introduced into Florida where it has made itself at home, growing vigorously in waste ground about St. Augustine, Jacksonville, and Pensacola (no. 6496). At Pensacola Mr. Curtiss states "I found it growing rampant over bushes on the bay shore and fruiting freely."

SOLANUM GLAUCUM Dunal in DC. Prodr. 13¹: 100.—A Brazilian species which was first noted at Pensacola in 1897 when it was not abundant, though now thoroughly at home (no. 6530).

SALPICHRŒA RHOMBOIDEA Miers in Hook. Lond. Jour. Bot. 4: 326. 1845.—This delicate solanaceous plant, native of Argentine Republic, was recently collected by Mr. Curtiss (Oct. 3, 1899) in low ground at Jacksonville (no. 6542).

^a BOT. GAZ. 24: 433-436. 1897.

ASTER DIVARICATUS Torr. & Gray, var. GRAMINIFOLIUS Baker in Martius, Fl. Bras. 6³: 22.—This common South American form has been found for three years about wharves at Pensacola where it seems permanently established (no. 6497).

ERIGERON BONARIENSIS L. Sp. Pl. 2: 863. 1753.—Growing luxuriantly (6 or 7 feet high) about the wharves at Pensacola (no. 6499). Introduced from South America.

PASCALIA GLAUCA Orteg. Hort. Matr. Dec. 39. This Chilean species has been introduced within a year or two at Pensacola (no. 6492).

PECTIS PROSTRATA Cav. Ic. 4: 12. *pl.* 324. Very recently introduced at Pensacola (no. 6531): abundant from the southwestern states south through Mexico.—M. L. FERNALD, *Gray Herbarium*.